

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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No. 4

Text of Supreme Court Decision in the Loewe Case.

As evidenced by the expressions of opinion of prominent labor union officials published in the last issue of the *LABOR CLARION*, the remarkable decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Dietrich Loewe vs. Hatters' Union* has aroused a great number to the necessity of doing something to extricate labor organizations from the dangerous situation in which this decision places them.

Advices just received from Washington state that President Gompers has called a special meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to be held in Washington on the 18th inst., and has invited the executive officers of the various national and international unions to attend this meeting and assist in mapping out a policy to be pursued.

The Labor Council, last Friday evening, appointed a special committee to consider the injunction question and matters related thereto and report recommendations for the guidance of the Council. The committee has held a preliminary meeting, and realizing the gravity of the situation, will delay making a formal report until it learns the result of the conference to be held in Washington next week.

In the Sherman anti-trust law, which had been a dead letter for a decade, the Supreme Court finds justification for its remarkable decision. The notorious fact that the law was not intended to apply to labor organizations apparently had no effect on the minds of the learned Justices of the Supreme Court, although it is one of the fundamental principles of law that the intent of the lawmakers shall be given grave consideration by a court.

The decision of the Supreme Court in this case is of such great importance to every member of a labor union in the country as to warrant him in reading it thoroughly, to the end that when the leaders of organized labor recommend action all will fully understand the necessity of making strenuous efforts to extricate ourselves from the position in which this decision places us.

The decision follows:

Supreme Court Decision.—*Dietrich Loewe et al. vs. Martin Lawlor et al.*—February 3, 1908.

On a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District.

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion of the Court:

This was an action brought in the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut under section seven of the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, claiming threefold damages for injuries inflicted on plaintiffs by combination or conspiracy declared to be unlawful by the act.

Defendants filed a demurrer to the complaint, assigning general and special grounds. The demurrer was sustained as to the first six paragraphs, which rested on the ground that the combination stated was not within the Sherman act, and this rendered it unnecessary to pass upon any other questions in the case; and, upon plaintiffs declining to amend their complaint, the court dismissed it with costs. 148 Fed. Rep., 924; and see 142 Fed. Rep., 216; 130 Fed. Rep., 633.

The case was then carried by writ of error to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and that court, desiring the instruction of this court upon

a question arising on the writ of error, certified that question to this court. The certificate consisted of a brief statement of facts, and put the question thus: "Upon this state of facts can plaintiffs maintain an action against defendants under section seven of the anti-trust act of July 2, 1890?"

After the case on certificate had been docketed here plaintiffs in error applied, and defendants in error joined in the application, to this court to require the whole record and cause to be sent up for its consideration. The application was granted, and the whole record and cause being thus brought before this court it devolved upon the court, under section six of the judiciary act of 1891, to "decide the whole matter in controversy in the same manner as if it had been brought there for review by writ of error or appeal."

The case comes up, then, on complaint and demurrer, and we give the complaint in the margin.

The question is whether upon the facts therein averred and admitted by the demurrer this action can be maintained under the anti-trust act.

The first, second, and seventh sections of that act are as follows:

1. "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

2. "Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons, to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the court."

7. "Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act, may sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

In our opinion, the combination described in the declaration is a combination "in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States," in the sense in which those words are used in the act, and the action can be maintained accordingly.

And that conclusion rests on many judgments of this court, to the effect that the act prohibits any combination whatever to secure action which essentially obstructs the free flow of commerce between the States, or restricts, in that regard, the liberty of a trader to engage in business.

The combination charged falls within the class of restraints of trade aimed at compelling third parties

and strangers involuntarily not to engage in the course of trade except on conditions that the combination imposes; and there is no doubt that (to quote from the well-known work of Chief Justice Erle on Trade Unions) "at common law every person has individually, and the public also has collectively, a right to require that the course of trade should be kept free from unreasonable obstruction." But the objection here is to the jurisdiction, because, even conceding that the declaration states a case good at common law, it is contended that it does not state one within the statute. Thus, it is said, that the restraint alleged would operate to entirely destroy defendants' business and thereby include intrastate trade as well; that physical obstruction is not alleged as contemplated; and that defendants are not themselves engaged in interstate trade.

We think none of these objections are tenable, and that they are disposed of by previous decisions of this court.

United States vs. Trans-Missouri Freight Association, 166 U. S., 290; *United States vs. Joint Traffic Association*, 171 U. S., 505, and *Northern Securities Company vs. United States*, 193 U. S., 197, hold in effect that the anti-trust law has a broader application than the prohibition of restraints of trade unlawful at common law. Thus in the *Trans-Missouri* case it was said that, assuming that agreements of this nature are not void at common law, and that the various cases cited by the learned courts below show it, the answer to the statement of their validity is to be found in the terms of the statute under consideration; and in the *Northern Securities* case that "the act declares illegal every contract, combination, or conspiracy in whatever form, of whatever nature, and whoever may be the parties to it, which directly or unnecessarily operates in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States."

We do not pause to comment on cases such as *United States vs. Knight*, 156 U. S., 1; *Hopkins vs. United States*, 171 U. S., 578; and *Anderson vs. United States*, *Id.*, 604; in which the undisputed facts showed that the purpose of the agreement was not to obstruct or restrain interstate commerce. The object and intention of the combination determined its legality.

In *Swift vs. United States*, 196 U. S., 395, a bill was brought against a number of corporations, firms and individuals of different States, alleging that they were engaged in interstate commerce in the purchase, sale, transportation and delivery, and subsequent resale at the point of delivery, of meats; and that they combined to refrain from bidding against each other in the purchase of cattle; to maintain a uniform price at which the meat should be sold; and to maintain uniform charges in delivering meats thus sold through the channels of interstate trade to the various dealers and consumers in other States. And that thus they artificially restrained commerce in fresh meats from the purchase and shipment of live stock from the plains to the final distribution of the meats to the consumers in the markets of the country.

Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking for the court, said: "Commerce among the States is not a technical

(Continued on page 4)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held March 6, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting laid over.

CREDENTIALS—Waitresses, Lulu Drake, Lorella Anderson. Waiters, S. T. Goodmundson, vice M. P. Scott. Pavers, Robert Kelly, vice E. Patterson. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Asiatic Exclusion League, notification of meeting. From Arthur A. Hay, of Los Angeles, thanking Council for the compliance with his recent request. From the Knights of the Royal Arch, replying to letter requesting decisive answer upon the question of employment of whites in saloons and cafes, and enclosed circular letter sent to their members. From Brewery Workmen No. 7, withdrawing Earnest Klose as delegate. *Referred to Allied Printing Trades Council*—From the National Tip Printers' Union, in reference to their label. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From Musicians No. 6, requesting a boycott on the Lyceum Theater, Twenty-ninth and Mission streets. From the United Brewery Workmen of America, circular letter on the question of prohibition. From the Paste Makers' Union, new agreement. From the Grocery Clerks' Union, with enclosed early closing agreement. Telegram from President Gompers, relative to Boilermakers No. 205. *Referred to Secretary*—From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of statistical information; also giving information as to the American Society of Equity. From the American Federation of Labor, in relation to convict labor and advising political action in that regard. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to dual locals and unions not affiliated with the A. F. of L.; Secretary was instructed to notify President Gompers that the communication had been received, contents noted and ordered filed. The Secretary read a communication from President Gompers, in reply to a query as to whether or not Bill No. 4044, introduced by Congressman Kahn, was the one approved by the American Federation of Labor. President Gompers stated that Bill No. 4064 was the one approved by the A. F. of L., and was introduced by Kimball of Kentucky. Moved and seconded that the Council indorse Bill No. 4064, and Secretary to send copies to California Congressmen; carried. *Referred to Label Committee*—From J. W. Lynn, regarding label goods. Communication was received from Journeyman Tailors No. 2, requesting the appointment of a conference committee to discuss the advisability of bringing the Independent Tailors' Union into the International. Moved that the Council comply with the request; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Walsh, Kelly and Post. Communication from Organized Labor Protective League, requesting the Council to protest the Chain-gang ordinance No. 324, and to record itself in favor of having same repealed; carried. A resolution was submitted by Delegate McMullin, upon the question of the issuance of 3½ per cent bonds, in payment for improvements, such as street and sewer work. Also stated that a contractor was willing to take them in payment for said work. Moved that a special committee be appointed the purpose of which shall be to investigate the proposition and report back to the Council next Friday evening. The chair appointed Bros. McMullin, French, McArthur, Sweeney and Gallagher. Delegate Reardon submitted the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The San Francisco Board of Health is at the present time contemplating the removal of the Emergency Hospital situated in the Potrero, where thousands of the workingmen of this city are employed; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council protests the removal of the Emergency Hospital

from the locality where it is now situated in the Potrero."

Moved and seconded that the resolution be adopted; carried.

The Secretary informed the Council that a gentleman was present who desired to address the Council upon the question of amalgamation with the farmers of California. Moved and seconded that the hour of 9 o'clock next Friday evening be set as the time at which to hear the representative of the farmers; carried.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Delegate Furuseth gave a review of the contempt proceedings now pending before Judge Van Fleet; members of the Sailors' Union were cited to appear and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in relation to the injunction issued some two years ago in behalf of the Hammond Lumber Co. He warned the delegates of the far-reaching effect of the recent Supreme Court decision in the Danbury Hatters' case. Moved that the rules be suspended and a special committee be appointed to consider the matters dwelt on by Delegate Furuseth, and to report the result of their investigations to the Council; carried. The chair appointed Bros. O'Neill, French, Furuseth, Sweeney, Gallagher.

On motion the regular order was suspended and the report of the Executive Committee taken up.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—The committee recommends that the communication from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in relation to John Spillane be filed; concurred in. The committee recommends that the Shoe Clerks' Union, No. 410, be notified that their request for a boycott was not in conformity with the law, and therefore cannot be granted; concurred in. The committee recommended that the Council go into executive session; concurred in.

EXECUTIVE SESSION—The committee recommends that the matters reported in executive session be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock next Friday evening; moved to amend to set the hour at 9:30 for debate on the question. Amendment carried.

The Committee recommends the following resolution relative to the liquor license:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the San Francisco Labor Council that the high license ordinance now before the Board of Supervisors should not be finally acted upon by that body, but should properly be submitted to the people for a decision."

Concurred in.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—The Committee on Health Situation reported giving a list of the number of plague infected rats caught, and the location. Moved that a committee of ten be appointed to consider the question of bringing about action upon the part of our local unions relative to the serious health situation; carried. The chair appointed Bros. Reardon, Misner, Roche, Rosenthal, Pratt, Schilling, Angove, Bowlan, Sweeney, Gallagher.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants ordered drawn.

RECEIPTS—Photo Engravers, \$4; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$8; Butchers, \$8; Pressmen, \$4; Book Binders, \$6; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Soda Wagon Drivers, \$2; Typographical, \$18; Soap Workers, \$8; Stable Employees, \$16; Bottle Caners, \$2; Musicians, \$42; Machinists, \$20; Cemetery Employees, \$4; Waitresses, \$16; Rammermen, \$2; Pavers, \$2; Janitors, \$4; Soda Water Bottlers, \$2. Total, \$172.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; *Chronicle*, 75 cents; *Examiner*, 75 cents; stenographer, \$20; S. F. Labor Council Hall Assn., \$57.50; *LABOR CLARION*, \$25. Total, \$137.

Adjourned at 12 p. m. Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

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500 Dozen Men's Cambric Handkerchiefs at 5 Cents Each

¶ Hemstitched, in plain white or printed borders; full size; wide and narrow hems; soft finish.

Men's 12½ Cent Cotton Socks
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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

W. G. Zoeller of the job branch was married last week. His bride is a native of Chicago. The groom is deservedly popular among local printers, and the young couple have their best wishes for a happy and prosperous career in the ranks of the benedicts.

There seems some doubt as to the law covering the payment of dues and assessments. There should be none. Members regularly employed in a chapel must pay on the first pay-day in the new month, and the chairman is prohibited from allowing men to work without a paid-up card. It is just as easy to observe the union mandate in this matter as it is to argue with the representative of the organization. The latter has no authority to change the law, and it sometimes happens that the objector is more or less fluent in telling of his union qualifications. Help the chairman by obedience to a reasonable requirement. By so doing you facilitate business on all sides, and enable the Secretary-Treasurer to keep his work right up to date.

Oliver G. (Dick) Hicks died on January 23d in the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. He was known from shore to shore, and spent several years in San Francisco. Mr. Hicks was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death, and was a charter member of the typographical union of his native town—Quincy, Illinois.

Some of our printers were holding a chapel meeting on the Key Route ferry boat. They reached the Secretary-Treasurer. "Wonder why he travels on the Southern Pacific ferry instead of the Key?" was the query. Harry Johnson ventured an answer: "Guess it's because the first-named company operates a bar on each of its boats, while the Key ferries have none!"

A. F. Heuer of the Franklin Linotyping Company reports that a new machine has been added to the plant. As a result, one may see M. D. McCaslin, J. E. Ferguson and W. D. Hearn manipulating the keyboards in the Franklin office.

The job men should make a special effort to attend the regular meeting on the last Sunday afternoon in the month (March 29th) in Labor Temple Hall at 316 Fourteenth street. The question of setting a date for the inauguration of the new scale is one that merits careful consideration.

At the following meeting (April) nomination of officers for the coming year will take place. There will surely be a large attendance then, even if only the stalwarts attend who have announced their candidacy for Boston.

Phil Johnson is on the sick list. A severe cold has kept him away from his machine on the Recorder. Leo Michelson is "subbing" for him.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will give its annual outing on Sunday, June 14th, at Fairfax Park. Committees are already at work preparing for the holiday, and there will undoubtedly be a repetition of the successes of former years.

E. H. Bobbitt has taken charge of the composing room of the Rawhide Rustler. He does not write in very glowing terms of the new mining camp as a residence location, but the gold is the magnet. There are printers in Rawhide sufficient to start a typographical union, and a number of them are ex-members of No. 21. Mr. Bobbitt says that some of the typos are idle, owing to the influx and the scarcity of facilities in machinery and type.

Walter D. Hersey, at one time foreman of the old Sunset office in this city, is one of the Rawhide printers. The following from his letter will prove of interest: "You can readily imagine what the camp is when I tell you that in October last we bought lots on the main street for \$10 a piece, and one of the boys—George Anderson, at one time a member of No. 21—sold one of his lots for \$4800." The Rawhide Press-Times publishes a weekly as well as a daily. Five presses are in operation, and a linotype and a No. 1 Miehle have been ordered. Hersey adds: "This is the greatest gold district the world has ever known."

Among the recent arrivals are Wells D. Payne,

W. A. Smith, W. N. Mappin, A. J. Moore and D. H. Gloss. R. H. Thompson and Fred Doerrie left in company for New York by way of Panama, and L. A. Bickell followed the plant of the American Press Association to Portland. Mr. Bickell has served No. 21 in various capacities, and has the good wishes of the members for a full measure of prosperity in the northern country. Other departures include David Ridenour, an ex-officer of Chicago Union, who has returned to No. 16's jurisdiction, Oscar De Leuw, who has left for New York by way of Sacramento, H. H. Conner, J. C. Pagh, W. Menhennet, I. I. Allen, Mead Hughes and Fred M. Chilson.

There are letters at headquarters for Joseph H. Cook, Jim Silva, J. Alex Switzer and Henry Stokes.

A Philadelphia contemporary says "that Frank Markebesdieski hugged Catherine Zephenshiksiyi until John Czenwewski and Stanislaus Conskieczeski interfered and started a rough house that Peter Koecharecki tried to put a stop to, which does not affect the Journal in any way, only it wants to get even with a proofreader who is very trying at times. If he is driven to drink this will be an excuse for him.—Machinists' Journal.

PRESSMEN WIN AGAIN.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York has affirmed the decision of Justice McCall in denying the application of the United Typothetae of America for a permanent injunction to restrain the New York Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 51, Franklin Association No. 23 and the Job Press Feeders' Union, No. 1, as subordinate unions of the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, from going on strike, as they did last year.

The Typothetae sought to enjoin the defendants under a contract made by the Typothetae with the International Union's officers in January, 1907. The subordinate unions repudiated the contract, as it failed to provide for an eight hour day without reduction of wages from the nine hour rate. Eventually the Typothetae was forced to give in, as the men refused to work except on the eight-hour and full wage basis.

Justice Laughlin, writing the Appellate Division's decision, says that the court refrains from expressing any opinion on the jurisdiction of a court of equity to enjoin a labor organization or its members from declaring a strike in violation of a contract and on the propriety of exercising such jurisdiction, because the record does not fairly raise such issues. But on the main issue of the legality of the contract itself Justice Laughlin says that there is grave doubt as to whether a committee of officers of the International Union was competent to bind the members of the union by a contract which was not in strict accordance with the instructions given them in convention. The contract postponed the eight-hour day without reduction of wages for twenty months, which was hardly a reasonable time, Justice Laughlin thinks, in view of the instructions given to the committee. Hence the contract was not binding and no injunction would lie.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barber shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. ***

The Executive Board of the International Union of Electrical Workers has voted to increase the union's defense fund from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. The board also contemplates increasing the death benefit for widows and orphans. An assessment will be made on the locals throughout the United States and Canada to meet the increase.

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BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY
2,000 DEALERS WHY?

TEXT OF SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE LOEWE CASE.

(Continued from page 1)

legal conception, but a practical one, drawn from the course of business. When cattle are sent for sale from a place in one State with the expectation that they will end their transit after purchase in another, and when in effect they do so, with only the interruption necessary to find a purchaser at the stock yards, and when this is a typical, constantly recurring course, the current thus existing is a current of commerce among the States, and the purchase of the cattle is a part and incident of such commerce.

"The general objection is urged that the bill does not set forth sufficient definite or specific facts. This objection is serious, but it seems to us inherent in the nature of the case. The scheme alleged is so vast that it presents a new problem in pleading. If, as we must assume, the scheme is entertained, it is, of course, contrary to the very words of the statute. Its size makes the violation of the law more conspicuous, and yet the same thing makes it impossible to fasten the principal fact to a certain time and place. The elements, too, are so numerous and shifting, even the constituent parts alleged are and from their nature must be so extensive in time and space, that something of the same impossibility applies to them.

"The scheme as a whole seems to us to be within reach of the law. The constituent elements, as we have stated them, are enough to give to the scheme a body and, for all that we can say, to accomplish it. Moreover, whatever we may think of them separately, when we take them up as distinct charges, they are alleged sufficiently as elements of a scheme. It is suggested that the several acts charged are lawful and that intent can make no difference. But they are bound together as parts of a single plan. The plan may make the parts unlawful."

And the same principle was expressed in *Aikens vs. Wisconsin*, 195 U. S., 194, involving a statute of Wisconsin prohibiting combinations "for the purpose of wilfully or maliciously injuring another in his reputation, trade, business, or profession by any means whatever," etc., in which Mr. Justice Holmes said:

"The statute is directed against a series of acts, and acts of several, the acts of combining, with intent to do other acts. 'The very plot is an act in itself.' *Mulcahy vs. The Queen*, L. R., 3 H. L., 306, 317. But an act, which in itself is merely a voluntary muscular contraction, derives all its character from the consequences which will follow it under the circumstances in which it was done. When the acts consist of making a combination calculated to cause temporal damage, the power to punish such acts, when done maliciously, can not be denied because they are to be followed and worked out by conduct which might have been lawful if not preceded by the acts. No conduct has such an absolute privilege as to justify all possible schemes of which it may be a part. The most innocent and constitutionally protected of acts or omissions may be made a step in a criminal plot, and if it is a step in a plot neither its innocence nor the constitution is sufficient to prevent the punishment of the plot by law."

In *Addyston Pipe and Steel Company vs. United States*, 175 U. S., 211, the petition alleged that the defendants were practically the only manufacturers of cast iron within 36 States and Territories, that they had entered into a combination by which they agreed not to compete with each other in the sale of pipe, and the territory through which the constituent companies could make sales was allotted between them. This court held that the agreement which, prior to any act of transportation, limited the prices at which the pipe could be sold after transportation, was within the law. Mr. Justice Peckham delivering the opinion, said: "And

when Congress has enacted a statute such as the one in question, any agreement or combination which directly operates not alone upon the manufacture but upon the sale, transportation, and delivery of an article of interstate commerce," by preventing or restricting its sale, etc., thereby regulates interstate commerce.

In *Montague & Company vs. Lowry*, 193 U. S., 38, which was an action brought by a private citizen under section 7 against a combination engaged in the manufacture of tiles, defendants were wholesale dealers in tiles in California and combined with manufacturers in other States to restrain the interstate traffic in tiles by refusing to sell any tiles to any wholesale dealer in California who was not a member of the association except at a prohibitive rate. The case was a commercial boycott against such dealers in California as would not or could not obtain membership in the association. The restraint did not consist in a physical obstruction of interstate commerce, but in the fact that the plaintiff and other independent dealers could not purchase their tiles from manufacturers in other States because such manufacturers had combined to boycott them. This court held that this obstruction to the purchase of tiles, a fact antecedent to physical transportation, was within the prohibition of the act. Mr. Justice Peckham, speaking for the court, said, concerning the agreement, that it "restrained trade, for it narrowed the market for the sale of tiles in California from the manufacturers and dealers therein in other States, so that they could only be sold to the members of the association, and it enhanced prices to the non-member."

The averments here are that there was an existing interstate traffic between plaintiffs and citizens of other States, and that for the direct purpose of destroying such interstate traffic defendants combined not merely to prevent plaintiffs from manufacturing articles then and there intended for transportation beyond the State, but also to prevent the vendees from reselling the hats which they had imported from Connecticut, or from further negotiating with plaintiffs for the purchase and intertransportation of such hats from Connecticut to the various places of destination. So that, although some of the means whereby the interstate traffic was to be destroyed were acts within a State, and some of them were in themselves as a part of their obvious purpose and effect beyond the scope of Federal authority, still, as we have seen, the acts must be considered as a whole, and the plan is open to condemnation, notwithstanding a negligible amount of intrastate business might be affected in carrying it out. If the purposes of the combination were, as alleged, to prevent any interstate transportation at all, the fact that the means operated at one end before physical transportation commenced and at the other end after the physical transportation ended was immaterial.

Nor can the act in question be held inapplicable because defendants were not themselves engaged in interstate commerce. The act made no distinction between classes. It provided that "every" contract, combination, or conspiracy in restraint of trade was illegal. The records of Congress show that several efforts were made to exempt by legislation organizations of farmers and laborers from the operation of the act, and that all these efforts failed, so that the act remained as we have it before us.

In an early case, *United States vs. Workingmen's Amalgamated Council*, 54 Fed. Rep., 994, the United States filed a bill under the Sherman act in the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, averring the existence of "a gigantic and widespread combination of the members of a multitude of separate organizations for the purpose of restraining the commerce among the several States and with foreign countries," and it was contended that the statute did not refer to combinations of laborers. But the court, granting the injunction, said:

"I think the Congressional debates show that the statute had its origin in the evils of massed capital; but, when the Congress came to formulating the prohibition, which is the yardstick for measuring



Chas. Lyons
London Tailor

UNION LABEL USED



Suits To Order \$20 up
Trousers \$5 up
Overcoats \$25 up

771 MARKET ST. Between Third and Fourth Sts.
731 VAN NESS AVE. Between Turk and Eddy
1432 FILLMORE ST. Between Ellis and O'Farrell

A Little Donation Party

¶ Usually a sale means cheap or undesirable goods. ¶ Occasionally has to sacrifice his finer goods—gets overstocked—no other way out.

\$45.00 BUREAUS
\$55.00 BUREAUS
\$65.00 BUREAUS
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THE VERY CREAM OF THE STOCK
\$20 to \$35

¶ Fifty patterns too many among the finer grades.

STERLING
FURNITURE COMPANY
1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister.

the complainant's right to the injunction, it expressed it in these words: 'Every contract or combination in the form of trust, or otherwise in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal.' The subject had so broadened in the minds of the legislators that the source of the evil was not regarded as material, and the evil in its entirety is dealt with. They made the interdiction include combinations of labor, as well as of capital; in fact, all combinations in restraint of commerce, without reference to the character of the persons who entered into them. It is true this statute has not been much expounded by judges, but, as it seems to me, its meaning, as far as relates to the sort of combinations to which it is to apply, is manifest, and that it includes combinations which are composed of laborers acting in the interest of laborers."

"It is the successful effort of the combination of the defendants to intimidate and overawe others who were at work in conducting or carrying on the commerce of the country, in which the court finds their error and their violation of the statute. One of the intended results of their combined action was the forced stagnation of all the commerce which flowed through New Orleans. This intent and combined action are none the less unlawful because they included in their scope the paralysis of all other business within the city as well."

The case was affirmed on appeal by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. 57 Fed. Rep., 85.

Subsequently came the litigation over the Pullman strike and the decisions *In re Debs*, 64 Fed. Rep., 724, 745, 755, 158 U. S., 564. The bill in that case was filed by the United States against the officers of the American Railway Union, which alleged that a labor dispute existed between the Pullman Palace Car Company and its employees; that thereafter the four officers of the railway union combined together and with others to compel an adjustment of such dispute by creating a boycott against the cars of the car company; that to make such boycott effective they had already prevented certain of the railroads running out of Chicago from operating their trains; that they asserted that they could and would tie up, paralyze, and break down any and every railroad which did not accede to their demands, and that the purpose and intention of the combination was "to secure unto themselves the entire control of the interstate, industrial and commercial business in which the population of the city of Chicago and of other communities along the lines of road of said railways are engaged with each other, and to restrain any and all other persons from any independent control or management of such interstate, industrial, or commercial enterprises, save according to the will and with the consent of the defendants."

The Circuit Court proceeded principally upon the Sherman anti-trust law, and granted an injunction. In this court the case was rested upon the broader ground that the Federal Government had full power over interstate commerce and over the transmission of the mails, and in the exercise of those powers could remove everything put upon highways, natural or artificial, to obstruct the passage of interstate commerce or the carrying of the mails. But in reference to the anti-trust act the court expressly stated:

"We enter into no examination of the act of July 2, 1890, c. 647, 26 Stat., 209, upon which the Circuit Court relied mainly to sustain its jurisdiction. It must not be understood from this that we dissent from the conclusions of that court in reference to the scope of the act, but simply that we prefer to rest our judgment on the broader ground which has been discussed in this opinion, believing it of importance that the principals underlying it should be fully stated and affirmed."

And in the opinion Mr. Justice Brewer, among other things, said:

"It is curious to note the fact that in a large proportion of the cases in respect to interstate com-

merce brought to this court the question presented was of the validity of State legislation in its bearings upon interstate commerce, and the uniform course of decision has been to declare that it is not within the competency of a State to legislate in such a manner as to obstruct interstate commerce. If a State, with its recognized powers of sovereignty, is impotent to obstruct interstate commerce, can it be that any mere voluntary association of individuals within the limits of that State has a power which the State itself does not possess?"

The question answers itself, and in the light of the authorities the only inquiry is as to the sufficiency of the averments of fact. We have given the declaration in full in the margin, and it appears therefrom that it is charged that defendants formed a combination to directly restrain plaintiffs' trade; that the trade to be restrained was interstate; that certain means to attain such restraint were contrived to be used and employed to that end; that those means were so used and employed by defendants, and that thereby they injured plaintiffs' property and business.

At the risk of tediousness, we repeat that the complaint averred that plaintiffs were manufacturers of hats in Danbury, Connecticut, having a factory there, and were then and there engaged in an interstate trade in some twenty States other than the State of Connecticut; that they were practically dependent upon such interstate trade to consume the product of their factory, only a small percentage of their entire output being consumed in the State of Connecticut; that at the time the alleged combination was formed they were in the process of manufacturing a large number of hats for the purpose of fulfilling engagements then actually made with consignees and wholesale dealers in States other than Connecticut, and that if prevented from carrying on the work of manufacturing these hats they would be unable to complete their engagements.

That defendants were members of a vast combination called The United Hatters of North America, comprising about nine thousand members and including a large number of subordinate unions, and that they were combined with some 1,400,000 others into another association known as the American Federation of Labor, of which they were members, whose members resided in all the places in the several States where the wholesale dealers in hats and their customers resided and did business; that defendants were "engaged in a combined scheme and effort to force all manufacturers of fur hats in the United States, including the plaintiffs, against their will and their previous policy of carrying on their business, to organize their workmen in the departments of making and finishing, in each of their factories, into an organization, to be part and parcel of the said combination known as The United Hatters of North America, or as the defendants and their confederates term it, to unionize their shops, with the intent thereby to control the employment of labor in and the operation of said factories, and to subject the same to the direction and control of persons, other than the owners of the same, in a manner extremely onerous and distasteful to such owners, and to carry out such scheme, effort, and purpose, by restraining and destroying the interstate trade and commerce of such manufacturers, by means of intimidation of and threats made to such manufacturers and their customers in the several States, of boycotting them, their product, and their customers, using therefor all the powerful means at their command as aforesaid, until such time as, from the damage and loss of business resulting therefrom, the said manufacturers should yield to the said demand to unionize their factories."

That the conspiracy or combination was so far progressed that out of 82 manufacturers of this country engaged in the production of fur hats, 70 had accepted the terms and acceded to the demand that the shop should be conducted in accordance so far as conditions of employment were concerned,

(Continued on page 8)

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¶ We're ready for Spring business today with the swellest and most complete line of Suitings in the whole west—ready with the advanced styles and style plates.

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Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jussaitiss & Kalnen, 923 Buchanan St.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Market St.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.
Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing

FOUR BIG STORES

LASH'S
KIDNEY & LIVER
BITTERS
A PLEASANT LAXATIVE
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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

At the Board meeting held on March 10 President C. H. Cassasa presiding, Mr. C. H. Weldon was admitted to membership by initiation. Mr. J. F. W. Kreyer, of Local No. 99, Portland, Ore., was admitted to full membership. Applications for membership of Miss N. Wanda, Miss E. Baldwin, Miss V. Baldwin and F. F. Lee were laid over one week.

Messrs. W. L. Haskins, of Local No. 4, Cleveland, A. Hirsch, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, and J. Hocke, of Local No. 47, Los Angeles, have resigned through withdrawal of transfer cards.

Messrs. F. Ghisla and R. Mosconi were fined \$100 each by the Board of Directors on March 10 for adjudged violations of the Constitution and By-Laws of the M. M. P. U.

Members are herewith notified that Germania and Maple Halls, Oakland, have been re-classified. Both halls are now included in the Class D. list, requiring not less than four members for engagements occurring therein.

Mr. A. W. Fisk has been reinstated to membership in good standing and given an extension of time to March 26 to make settlement in full of claim preferred by Mr. L. H. Condy.

Dues for the first quarter of 1908, also death assessments Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 are now due and payable before April 1, 1908, to Financial Secretary Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street. The death assessments—25 cents each—have been levied on account of the deaths of late members in good standing—W. H. Muller, L. A. Alvey, C. Schmitz and G. Walker Sr., making the total amount payable for dues and assessments \$2.50 per member, members on transfer being exempt from payment of the assessments.

Mr. Frank Hess, of the National Theatre Orchestra, this city, was married on March 10 to Miss E. Hoffman. The best wishes of the membership of the M. M. P. U. are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Hess for a happy and pleasant voyage on the sea of matrimony.

The absence of Golden Gate Park Band from its customary place of duty on pleasant Sundays in Golden Gate Park occasioned a remarkable volume of comment from those visiting the park on Sunday, March 8. The fact that the omission of the usual concert by the band is traceable to the refusal of the United Railroads of San Francisco to longer contribute its share of the amount necessary for the payment of the musicians requires no further statement than what has already appeared in the press of this city. The balance of the citizenship of our municipality will undoubtedly unite with the members of Local No. 6 in the hope that some arrangement may be made whereby the usual Sunday concerts in Golden Gate Park may be resumed. If the lesson can be taught our citizens that such arrangements might with great profit be extended to include the giving of concerts in other parks of the city of San Francisco as well as in Golden Gate Park, our present loss will not have been without compensation. Amongst other things for which San Francisco is notably pre-eminent in the number of the larger cities of the United States, our city is exceptionally disregardful, and has been so for many years past notwithstanding promises and protestations to rectify conditions, of providing for the pleasure and education of its residents by freely supplying music in a number of its parks.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Matthews on February 29th and reports are that the visitor is doing well and will locate permanently in San Francisco.

HALL FOR RENT.

Union Hall in the Labor Temple is now vacant every Tuesday evening and on the first and third Mondays. The hall will seat about 250 people.

INVESTIGATION OF CONTROVERSIES.

A bill has been introduced into the House by Mr. Townsend, which has for its purpose the submission to investigation of any difficulties between employers and employees, where some great Federal interest is threatened or involved.

This means that the law will become operative in threatened strikes in mines, on railways and in other industries wherein the interests of the public are directly and immediately involved. The law calls for a commission of investigation for a limited number of months, which would practically mean a new commission for every question that arose.

The parties to the controversy are entitled to be represented during investigations. The commission is to be clothed with full power to make a complete investigation, and in delivering its judgment to recommend a remedy.

The recent Telegraphers' strike is taken as an evidence for the need of a law of this kind. We are not, says the *Railroad Trainman*, exactly in accord with the law, because it would practically result in compulsory arbitration, which we do not approve.

We do not believe that all strikes are unjustified, or wrong, or that they are unnecessary, or that they are without beneficial results. So far as investigation of industrial disputes is concerned, we feel that we have sufficient legislation on the subject. We have the Arbitration Act, which was used in the last year, and according to the report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which speaks true, we have it: "Thus far the operation of the law has won the cordial support not only of the public but equally of the railroad companies and the organizations, which have been involved in the controversies through this form of mediation."

The question of publicity is popular. That of compulsory arbitration is unpopular, and we have no confidence in it. It threatens the liberty of the employe, and we do not believe it right for any legislation to say that an employe must work against his will. The only real weapon a man now has is his right to quit work, and it would be a sorrowful day for him if that right were encroached upon by legislation.

It is not thought worth while to publish the text of the bill because we do not believe there is any chance for its enactment. It merely shows the trend of certain opinion in favor of investigation and publicity, and the notion that some people have, that publicity ought to be followed by judgment to which neither the employer nor the employe can object. It is true that the courts have taken it upon themselves to say, at times, that an employe must remain in service with his employer, but this has been construed as an extraordinary performance, and has never been allowed to continue, except for a very limited period.

If the measure assumes threatening proportions, and it seems likely there is any disposition to pass the bill, the members of our organization will be called upon to oppose it. We are in favor of publicity and investigation, but we are opposed to the court settlement and decision of any controversy that will take from us the right of action.

In fifteen States that report mine accidents, five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six miners of all grades were killed and injured in 1906. And in the remaining fifteen States where mining is important, the deaths are estimated at two thousand and the injured at four thousand.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has reduced the salaries of all employes making more than \$250 per month. Those receiving \$400 and over are cut 10 per cent, while those making more than \$250 and less than \$400 suffer a reduction of 8 per cent.

A careful canvass of the labor situation in Chicago recently showed that there are in the city 138,959 idle working people. Normally there are 50,000 men out of work at this season of the year.

Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

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64 MARKET ST.
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Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

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TWO VIEWS ON THE BOYCOTT.

The United States Supreme Court has brought up its heavy guns against labor organizations, possibly to reinforce the plutocrats in their policy to break the unions and at the same time break the will and independence of the American workman, says the *Wood-Worker*. The court decided in a case brought against the United Hatters of North America that boycotting is illegal, and later gave it as their solemn judgment that boycotting by corporations against workmen is perfectly legal and proper. The latter opinion was given in declaring unconstitutional a law that contemplated protecting the workers against unjust discrimination by corporations in depriving people of employment because of their connection with a trade union or any other form of labor organization. The section declared unconstitutional and invalid is as follows, and was part of a law known as the Erdman act:

"That any employer subject to this act and any officer, agent or receiver of such employer who shall require any employe or any person seeking employment, as a condition to such employment, to enter into an agreement, written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor corporation, association or organization, or shall threaten any employe with loss of employment, or shall unjustly discriminate against any employe because of his membership in such a labor organization, etc., * * * or who shall, after having discharged an employe, attempt to conspire to prevent such employe from obtaining employment, or who shall, after the quitting of an employe, attempt to conspire * * * is hereby declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000."

The action upon which the decision was handed down was brought by O. B. Coppage, a member of the Order of Locomotive Firemen, who was discharged by William Adair, an agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, who was arrested and pleaded not guilty in a Federal Court, Eastern District of Kentucky. Adair was fined \$100.00. An appeal was taken and final judgment rendered in his acquittal and the law under which he was convicted declared unconstitutional. Associate Judges McKenna and Holmes filed dissenting opinions in the case.

The decision of the court, however, only makes more pronounced the necessity for some protection for workers in exercising their inalienable right to belong to labor organizations, and the sympathetic strike is most assuredly justifiable as a means to enforce these rights.

Judging from the attitude of the United States Supreme Court in affirming the right of corporations to discriminate against the interests of workers and the societies to which they belong, and at the same time take a directly opposite position with reference to the rights of associations composed of working men to discriminate between those who are fair in their dealings toward them and those who are not fair, one is forced to conclude that the courts are inclined to assist the combinations that are endeavoring to crush labor organizations. The opposing forces seem to be getting desperate now that the unions do not seem to crumble in the teeth of hard times, as they did during previous industrial and financial panics.

In the panic of 1873-79 the unions of this country almost disappeared, except for a few of the faithful that held fast to their organization because of their devotion to principles in which they believed. During the panic of 1893-98 the unions were less injuriously affected than they were in the panic of '73. Indeed, the general organizations of workers that had the forethought to build up a system of benefits and adequate finance to make these benefits operate successfully suffered very little in loss of membership. Now we come to the present depression and find up to the present time that, while there are thousands upon thousands of idle men and women, labor organizations' loss in numbers by lapses on account of being out of work is scarcely perceptible, which evidently alarmed the powers that be.

They are probably now impressed with the fact

that the idea of organization has become so firmly implanted in the minds of the workers and that they are imbued so strongly with hope in the efficacy of the union and of the protection it affords, that it will take the most drastic means in the power of the governing class to destroy that feeling. Hence, we may reasonably believe that the Supreme Court, with all its exalted dignity, has come to the rescue of the property-holding class as they did in the Dred Scott decision. They, like most human beings, are influenced by natural proclivities and interests of kind.

Let us hope that this strong combination will only arouse the workers to be more diligent in advocating organization among their fellows, confident that an intelligent and unwavering body of organized men and women cannot be enslaved even if all the forces which seem to be lined up are arrayed against them.

SECRETARY OF LABOR PROPOSED.

Representative William Sulzer of New York has introduced a bill in Congress providing for the establishment of another department of the Government, the head of which shall have a seat in the President's Cabinet. The new department is to be known as the Department of Labor and its head as the Secretary of Labor. The head of the department will be appointive by the President, the same as other members of the Cabinet, with \$8,000 a year as compensation. The bill provides for six assistant secretaries at \$5,000; the first secretary to supervise matters of manufacture, one for agricultural industry, another to look after transportation, another mining, another the building industry, and another the mercantile industry. One section of the bill provides "that it shall be the duty of the Department of Labor to promote such improvements in the social, political and economic conditions of the wealth-producing laborers of the United States as shall tend to secure to them their natural rights to the opportunity to labor and to security in the possession and enjoyment of the full fruits of their work."

A Bureau of Statistics is provided for and a monthly bulletin showing the number of unemployed, the total production of wealth and the proportion received by labor. It is proposed by the bill that the present bureau known as the Department of Labor and Bureau of Immigration be transferred to the proposed new department, and that the office of Commissioner of Labor be abolished.

One solicitor at \$5,000 for the head of the department, and six assistant solicitors, one for each of the assistant secretaries, at \$3,000. The Secretary of the department is vested with power to appoint boards of arbitration.

The bill met with the unanimous indorsement of the Central Labor Union of Washington, with its 80 affiliated bodies and 25,000 members, and has the hearty indorsement of national and international labor leaders at the capital.

UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

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Ask for Penn's Banker and Penn's No. 1 Chewing. Union made.

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Before you order your Spring Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



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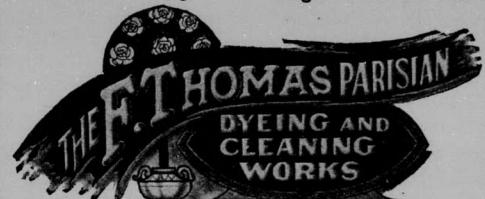
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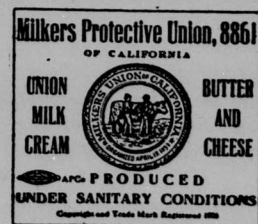
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LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year

To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



The new Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. is now officially recognized. The officers are: James Kirby, President, and W. J. Spencer, Secretary, both of them holding those positions in the Structural Alliance, which is merged into the new department. The Vice-Presidents are: G. F. Hedrick, Painters, Albany, N. Y.; J. G. Hannah, Engineers, Chicago; Frank Ryan, Structural Iron Workers, Chicago; W. J. McSorley, Lathers, Cleveland; Charles H. Leps, Tile Layers, Philadelphia. International unions can join the department upon payment of \$100 initiation fees and charters to local bodies are issued upon payment of a fee of \$10. The per capita tax is one-fourth of one per cent per month. Three local unions may establish a subordinate department, but it must be attached to the recognized central body chartered by the A. F. of L. The same number of locals may start a State branch. The grievance of any local union may be appealed to the State department for adjudication or to the national body direct. Quarterly due cards will be issued and only those in good standing will be entitled to recognition and benefits. No local union whose international organization is identified with the A. F. of L. can be debarred from membership in the department. Before any local can make a demand for higher wages, shorter hours, etc., it must submit such demand to the local council for indorsement, and no strike can be ordered without the sanction of the local department, which body is also empowered to arrange all by-laws for its own government.

A truth that trades unions are beginning to understand is that the dollar counts in business. A right which not even the courts may dispute is that a man may spend his wages in whatever way he sees fit. Union men are awakening to the fact that their dollars count, and the union dollar in business is a factor that cannot be ignored, and is an argument of great weight. Manufacturers have to depend upon the patronage of workmen for the success of their business, and the workmen are becoming alive to that fact. A union dollar spent for principle is a hammer that has driven the truth home to many an unfair employer, and the union man's dollar is coming more into evidence every day. Make your dollar count for the fair workday and union conditions by refusing to purchase any product of unfair employers. The unionizing of a shop may be more readily accomplished by withholding your patronage and that of your friends than in any other way. Demand the label.

The conference between representatives of the A. F. of L., the Wood-Workers and Carpenters at Washington, for the purpose of adjusting their differences and amalgamating the two organizations, adjourned without coming to any agreement, but will hold a second meeting at same place March 19.

TEXT OF SUPREME COURT DECISION IN THE LOEWE CASE.

(Continued from page 5)

with the will of the A. F. of L.; that the local union demanded of plaintiffs that they should unionize their shop under peril of being boycotted by this combination, which demand defendants declined to comply with; that thereupon the A. F. of L., acting through its official organ and through its organizers, declared a boycott.

The complaint then thus continued:

"20. On or about July 25, 1902, the defendants individually and collectively, and as members of said combination and associations, and with other persons whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs, associated with them, in pursuance of the general scheme and purpose aforesaid, to force all manufacturers of fur hats, and particularly the plaintiffs, to so unionize their factories, wantonly, wrongfully, maliciously, unlawfully and in violation of the provisions of the 'Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1890,' and entitled 'An Act to Protect Trade and Commerce Against Unlawful Restraints and Monopolies,' and with intent to injure the property and business of the plaintiffs by means of acts done which are forbidden and declared to be unlawful, by said act of Congress, entered into a combination and conspiracy to restrain the plaintiffs and their customers in States other than Connecticut, in carrying on said trade and commerce among the several States and to wholly prevent them from engaging in and carrying on said trade and commerce between them and to prevent the plaintiffs from selling their hats to wholesale dealers and purchasers in said States other than Connecticut, and to prevent said dealers and customers in said other States from buying the same, and to prevent the plaintiffs from obtaining orders for their hats from such customers, and filling the same, and shipping said hats to said customers in said States as aforesaid, and thereby injure the plaintiffs in their property and business and to render unsalable the product and output of their said factory, so the subject of interstate commerce, in whosoever's hands the same might be or come, through said interstate trade and commerce, and to employ as means to carry out said combination and conspiracy and the purposes thereof, and accomplish the same, the following measures and acts, viz.:

"To cause, by means of threats and coercion, and without warning or information to the plaintiffs, the concerted and simultaneous withdrawal of all the makers and finishers of hats then working for them, who were not members of their said combination, The United Hatters of North America, as well as those who were such members, and thereby cripple the operation of the plaintiffs' factory, and prevent the plaintiffs from filling a large number of orders then on hand, from such wholesale dealers in States other than Connecticut, which they had engaged to fill and were then in the act of filling, as was well known to the defendants; in connection therewith to declare a boycott against all hats made for sale and sold and delivered, or to be so sold or delivered, by the plaintiffs to said wholesale dealers in States other than Connecticut, and to actively boycott the same and the business of those who should deal in them, and thereby prevent the sale of the same by those in whose hands they might be or come through said interstate trade in said several States; to procure and cause others of said combinations united with them in said A. F. of L. in like manner to declare a boycott against and to actively boycott the same and the business of such wholesale dealers as should buy or sell them, and of those who should purchase them from such wholesale dealers; to intimidate such wholesale dealers from purchasing or dealing in the hats of the plaintiffs and against any dealer who should handle it, and that the same was to be actively pressed against them, and by distributing circulars containing notices that such dealers and their customers were to be boycotted; to threaten with a boycott

those customers who should buy any goods whatever, even though union made, of such boycotted dealers, and at the same time to notify such wholesale dealers that they were at liberty to deal in the hats of any other non-union manufacturer of similar quality to those made by the plaintiffs, but must not deal in the hats made by the plaintiffs under threats of such boycotting; to falsely represent to said wholesale dealers and their customers, that the plaintiffs had discriminated against the union men in their employ, had thrown them out of employment because they refused to give up their union cards and teach boys, who were intended to take their places after seven months' instruction, and had driven their employees to extreme measures 'by their persistent, unfair, and un-American policy of antagonizing union labor, forcing wages to a starvation scale, and given boys and cheap, unskilled foreign labor preference over experienced and capable union workmen,' in order to intimidate said dealers from purchasing said hats by reason of the prejudice thereby created against the plaintiffs and the hats made by them among those who might otherwise purchase them; to use the said union label of said The United Hatters of North America as an instrument to aid them in carrying out said conspiracy and combination against the plaintiffs, and their customers' intertrade aforesaid, and in connection with the boycotting above mentioned, for the purpose of describing and identifying the hats of the plaintiffs and singling them out to be so boycotted; to employ a large number of agents to visit said wholesale dealers and their customers, at their several places of business, and threaten them with loss of business if they should buy or handle the hats of the plaintiffs, and thereby prevent them from buying said hats, and in connection therewith to cause said dealers to be waited upon by committees representing large combinations of persons in their several localities to make similar threats to them; to use the daily press in the localities where such wholesale dealers reside, and do business, to announce and advertise the said boycotts against the hats of the plaintiffs and said wholesale dealers, and thereby make the same more effective and oppressive, and to use the columns of their said paper, *The Journal of the United Hatters of North America*, for that purpose, and to describe the acts of their said agents in prosecuting the same."

And then followed the averments that the defendants proceeded to carry out their combination to restrain and destroy interstate trade and commerce between plaintiffs and their customers in other States by employing the identical means contrived for that purpose; and that by reason of those acts plaintiffs were damaged in their business and property in some \$80,000.

We think a case within the statute was set up and that the demurrer should have been overruled.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded with a direction to proceed accordingly.

As a preventive against sweating, the Sydney (Australia) Musicians' Union has requested the Labor Council not to put the union label on places of amusement which do not pay union rates, so that they may be boycotted by all unionists.

The cotton mills of the Pepperel Manufacturing Company at Biddeford, Me., and of the York Manufacturing Company in Saco, went back on full time on February 17th. About 6000 operatives are affected.

Melbourne (Australia) manufacturers of agricultural implements are openly defying the Commonwealth Government to enforce fair and reasonable wages, in connection with the new tariff.

A movement is now taking place among the unions in England for the abolition of systematic overtime, as a means of giving employment to more men, and so easing the unemployed pressure.

Ask for union-label cigars and tobacco.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

The writer of these "Notes" was asked by the pastor of the Hamilton Square Baptist Church whether he would deliver an address on the ideals and principles of the trade-union movement, and gave a reply in the affirmative. Last Sunday morning was the time selected. The topic agreed upon was "Some Common problems of Church and Union." Some excerpts from the address are given:

There is much in common between the religion of Jesus of Nazareth and the ideals of the trade-union movement. Both endeavor to make this world a better place for humanity—to make life worth the living. The spirit and precepts of teachings that breathe of the brotherhood of man and the half of the command to "love thy neighbor as thyself," are opposed by man's greed, and the trade union strives its best to sustain the common ideal enunciated so clearly in holy writ.

The saying that the "poor you always have with you" has been quoted to cover a multitude of sins of omission and commission—particularly of the former. It is surprising with what unctuous grace men will quote this passage to relieve themselves of embarrassment. It may fairly be stated that the word "poor" in this connection may possess different meanings. There is one thing sure: the trade union vigorously combats the theory that the woman and child must toil, that the tenement house must thrive, that men may be considered as so much merchandise to be bartered for in open market, and that conditions must remain stationary because of a desire to still further promulgate selfishness.

At times one hears both the Church and the Union severely criticised. The short-comings of individuals are exploited, and the ever-ready tongue carries bad news the full "seven leagues" referred to in the proverb. We have to get back to first principles in dealing one with another—to be frank and truthful, and, above all, just. The mind frequently possesses preconceived notions, and fosters beliefs because of hereditary instinct, or a not infrequent dislike to give the brain cells too active exercise.

The principles of collective bargaining are sound. The Church and the Union start out with much in common. It is impossible to join the average church without serving a period of probation—an apprenticeship, if you will—and, upon qualifying, to promise faithfully to fill the journeyman's place in life by keeping covenant with the faith laid down. To backslide is recognized as unfortunate, whether in one institution or the other, and if a member desires to transfer allegiance, he or she takes out a letter and presents it to the pastor of the church in distant parts. This system is not unlike the traveling cards issued by the trade unions. Contributions are regularly solicited in the church, and the union collects dues and assessments with like similarity. If a minister desires to speak in a pulpit, he must be a member of the particular church concerned, or receive a special invitation to participate. In other words, "union shop" is recognized more fully than some might imagine outside of the labor movement.

These are times when the mind turns to organization. It matters not the subject or the occasion, every human being realizes that, standing alone, it is impossible to accomplish very much. Hence the exemplification of the unselfish spirit. Here, I submit, in the first place, the Church and the Union clasp hands on the fundamentally humanitarian principle of unselfishness, a noble word, standing for all that is best in life. It means that we are willing to deprive ourselves of pleasure and ease to assist and uplift. The Church puts it: "To love thy neighbor as thyself;" the Union says: "To help the other fellow." In the final analysis, the meaning is the same—one expression clothed in ethical reasoning appealing to the best in man; the other pulsating with life in its every-day aspect.

Next let us consider the home. Religion places every safeguard around the family and all that pertains to one of the most beautiful words in

the English language—home. Here is a problem in common. The Church throws its support to the family as an institution, and the Union asks that the father receive compensation sufficient to live and support those of his circle as becomes an American citizen; it asks that the wife and mother and child be kept out of the tenement house, that the former should attend to her sacred duties and the latter educated to take his or her place in society in the days to come, thereby enriching the community by reason of the foresight displayed and the desire to thwart avarice in its desire to use flesh and blood for financial gain.

What could be more forceful than the commandment to set apart one day of the week for service and relaxation from daily care? Before the union came, there were thousands of people in this country working seven days each week, in violation of the law of God and the mandates of humanity. The Church and the Union should co-operate to preserve this necessary requirement of civilization, fought for exclusively by the labor movement and opposed by some who knew better.

Attention is drawn especially to the child labor problem. When one considers that the young sometimes spend their days in factories and mines, growing up ignorant and incompetent, by reason of their environment, to avail themselves of educational advantages, it is evident that the public conscience needs awakening. The owner of the mine or the factory may make money—usually he does—but the community pays a fearful cost for the questionable privilege of adding to the dollars earned. Child-saving legislation has been enacted in many States, fathered and fostered by the unions, and it is a pleasure to note that the church is beginning to realize that this is also part of her duty.

Let those who are biased against the labor movement study its intents and purposes, and appreciate the difficulties to be met and overcome. It is a stupendous problem, and thinking men agree that it is impossible to settle it by any policy of negation or closing of the eye to facts patent to the child.

We read that "the laborer is worthy of his hire." The Union believes this, and more. The worker is face to face with an ever-increasing living line. His family must be clothed and fed and educated, and luxuries of former days are now necessities. If the religion of Jesus stands for anything, it represents pure unselfishness, a type shown by the desire to share coats with one's neighbor, if he be cold and needy. Such being the case, there should be no division of sentiment between Church and Union when efforts are made to participate in those things that belong to all, and not to the favored few.

The Union is opposed to the low wage and long hours of unfortunate women driven by stress of circumstances to earn their own livelihood. To take advantage of someone's widow, or the deserted wife, in this respect, is a problem on which there should be a unanimity of opinion. The American Federation of Labor stands for a living wage, a minimum that shall offset base allurements. It asks, further, that unreasonable hours shall be eliminated, and that the weak shall be protected in every possible way. Isn't this the best kind of Christian doctrine?

Leaving aside the economic aspect which contains so much in common, let us consider some moral issues. Some of these have been alluded to. Emphatic protests against child labor, legislation in favor of the injured, enforcement of sanitary and cubic-air ordinances, and laws fathered for the benefit of all, are evidences of the truth of the assertion that the Union's ideals are high and worthy of all commendation. Think of the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent each year in caring for the sick, in issuing out-of-work benefits, and reverently laying away those who have fought the good fight and finished the faith. When one considers the attitude of some corporations in discharging men as soon as they reach what is termed an age limit, although that limit may be set at what is often thought to be the prime of life, the Union is a public benefactor when it steps in with a protest and a helping hand.

IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

Synopsis of minutes of regular meeting of San Francisco Iron Trades Council, held March 9, 1908:

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Vice-President D. Kane in the chair; 19 delegates present. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

CREDENTIALS—Foundry Employees, for J. W. Mason, vice T. O'Connor; I. A. of M., No. 715, for P. Spaulding, vice J. Hickey. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—From A. A. of S. and I. Workers, Foundry Employees, Blacksmiths, No. 168, Steam Fitters, No. 46, I. A. of M., No. 715 and Boilermakers, No. 205, ratifying the new constitution and by-laws. Laid over until next meeting. From I. A. of M., No. 284, offering amendment to Art. III, Sec. 3 of By-laws. Laid over until next meeting. From Blacksmiths, No. 100, offering amendment to Art. IX, Sec. 4. Same course.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Machinists, No. 284, Pattern Makers, Foundry Employees, I. A. of M., No. 715, Blacksmiths, No. 100, Blacksmiths, No. 168, and Boilermakers, No. 205, reported trade dull. Molders—Trade dull; 60 per cent. idle. Machinists, No. 68—Trade dull; advised delegates to assist in cleaning city. Steam Fitters—Dull.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved that Council object to removal of Emergency Hospital on Potrero and that a committee be appointed to protest before the Board of Health at their next meeting; carried. Delegates J. I. Nolan, G. Sandeman and E. H. Misner were appointed. Moved that this matter be given to the press; carried. Moved that committee of three be appointed to appear before the President of the Building Trades Council regarding the installing of elevators by the Llewellyn Iron Works of Los Angeles; carried. Delegates J. I. Nolan, M. P. McGill and E. H. Misner were appointed. Moved that three delegates be appointed to attend the Organized Laborers Protective League; carried. Delegates E. H. Misner, J. Z. Smith and G. Sandeman were appointed.

Auditing Committee reported favorably on all bills and same were ordered paid.

RECEIPTS—Stationary Firemen, \$6; Steam Fitters, \$6; Iron Molders, \$6; I. A. of M., No. 715, \$6; Pattern Makers, \$6; Blacksmiths' Helpers, No. 316, \$2; A. A. of S. and I. Workers, \$2; I. A. of M., No. 284, \$6. Total, \$40.

EXPENSES—Secretary's salary, \$10; Treasurer's salary, \$1; hall rent, \$5. Total, \$16.

Adjourned 10:30 p. m. Respectfully submitted, G. SANDEMAN, Secretary.

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to Typographical Union, No. 21, will meet March 23 at the home of Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell, 400 Thirty-fifth Avenue, Richmond District. All printers' wives and mothers are invited to come to our meetings. Don't wait for us to come to see you or invite you personally, as we would like to do. If you will send me your address I will be glad to come and see you and explain the scope of our work. We would be glad to have more of the printers' wives join and help in the Auxiliary work.

Take Turk and Eddy cars, transfer to Clement at Sixth Avenue, or take Sutter car going to Cliff, get off at Thirty-third and walk up to Thirty-fifth and Clement. Mrs. F. E. Wixon, Sec-Treas. 2413 Sixth Street, West Berkeley.

The great shipbuilding strike in England, which threatened to spread into other branches of industry and paralyze business, has been settled, after a week's contest, by compromise. The men accepted a cut of 5 per cent on piece rates while the employers withdrew their demand for a reduction of one farthing per hour on time rates.

The ninth triennial conference of the Australian Typographical Association has decided to appoint an organizer to visit Queensland and it also recommended the organization of the various other trades engaged in the printing industry.

THE BREAD LINE.

From comparative prosperity to bitter poverty in a day seems impossible, yet, in every great city where workmen live almost from day to day on their earnings, without opportunity to save a cent against loss of employment, this transition was accomplished so quickly that the period between ability to earn a living and standing in the bread line, waiting for the hour of midnight, seemed so brief that it could scarcely be comprehended.

Free soup, free bread, or free anything, that must be accepted to save life when a man with any personal esteem is in the calculation, is repellant. No one with any self-regard likes to feel that he must depend on some one's generosity for his life, but, whether the man likes it or not, it is a God-send to the unfortunate to know that somewhere, if he waits long enough, he will be given sufficient to keep him from starving. Bitterness and thankfulness in about equal proportions can be found if one takes the trouble to walk along the line in search of information. Not one but who will tell the same story at first. Out of work, unfortunate and perhaps a stranger in the city are the usual answers given. Sometimes when inquiry is rightly directed, there will be little bits of information offered that change the usual, set replies, but generally the information is brief, of the same character and one feels that, usually, the truth is told.

The writer walked along the bread line that forms on Tenth street and Broadway, New York City, in the early part of last October. There were men ready to form the line as early as nine o'clock. They took their places and stood until midnight waiting for a tin cup of coffee and a portion of bread that have been provided for the needy, and any one else, who will wait until midnight. The Fleischman bread line is an old story, but the good it has done will never be told. The better side of the results are hidden as secret history by many unfortunates, who without it would have gone hungry, for it is hard to live in a great city when one has no money. The steady boarders, who from practice line up regularly are, perhaps, saved from committing crime by being fed, but take it anyway one likes, he must feel that the good exceeds any other result that might be brought in criticism against it.

Whatever form charity takes will be the object of imposition, for there are thousands in every great city who live on charity from choice, but there are other thousands who stand in line, facing the bitter cold of winter, thinly clad and many of them ill, who hide their faces in shame as they stand and wait and seek the shadows when they take the bread and coffee, that they may not be seen by some one who knows them.

The bread line herein mentioned, stretched almost three blocks. There were men of all conditions in it from the professional hobo, who had been unfortunate in not raising his usual day's stake that would have found him his poor supper and in-fested bed, to the out of work artisan, who had parted with his last nickel and did not care to seek other and more conspicuous charity.

It is no trouble to tell the professional hobo from the man temporarily out of employment. And, one need not look along the line for professional criminals, for they are not there. They are better off. If crime walks along in the crowd it is an incident, not a fixed condition of the men who make up the line.

Men look with suspicion on any one who attempts to talk to them. They feel they have sunk to the depths, they are debased in their own estimation, and many a broken heart covers up its wounds by offering a scowling face in reply to a kindly question, but here and there will be found one who is ready to talk. All men cannot hide their wounds or conceal their misery. Not all men are content to wait in the bread line without murmur at conditions that force them there, and many practical lessons in

economics can be learned that do not sound like the text books read.

Brief inquiry brought out the information that "out of work, out of money and no one to help me has brought me to this place." At times there is found one who has a place to sleep. He has his little niche somewhere and has paid his rent for a time. He can hide and sleep, but he has no money to "eat" on, so he takes his place in line, for, one must eat, and in his case there is no other way for him unless he commits crime and goes to the Island. Public charities do not take kindly to the importunities of able-bodied men and these men know it well enough.

When work became scarce the bread line grew. Many of the workers who had rooms doubled up with other workers and saved them rent money; they also saved living expenses by standing in line for one meal, which in many cases did for all the rest. A walk along the line and a study of the faces makes one feel something is wrong somewhere when so many men, who doubtless would be glad to spring from their places to the first job in sight, cannot get work and must depend on charity for a chance to live. There is little attempt at levity, there are few jokes and, in fact, little expression of any kind as the line is handed its allowance. The work is soon over, the line melts away into the cold air of the night and only its nightmare of memory remains to the one who has looked on its coming and going and he wonders where are the holes, huts and hovels into which it has melted.

And should one follow each unfortunate to his resting place and share with him the horrors of his condition he would find himself saying with Victor Hugo: "With the working people again it is not so well. * * * Dreary, languid, do these struggle in their obscure remoteness; their hearth cheerless their diet thin. For them in the world, rises no era of hope; hardly now in the other, if it be not in the gloomy rest of death for their faith too is failing."

DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND.

In commenting on the decision of the Supreme Court in the Loewe case the Supreme Court says:

Unanimously and without a dissenting murmur the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that when working men collectively withhold their patronage, or concertedly direct their purchasing power they are guilty of conspiracy. It has declared that what is known as boycotting, when practiced by working men is illegal, and those guilty of such practice can be held liable for damages for any injury a business may sustain therefrom. Yet this same august body had declared with equal solemnity only a few days before that an employer could place a working man upon the unfair or blacklist because he belonged to a union, and be strictly within his rights in doing so. That is to say that when a working man does a certain thing it is a crime for him to do it, while when the same thing is done by some one other than a working man it becomes a virtue. Verily such reasoning is difficult to understand. To the lay mind the subtleties of the legal one are incomprehensible. When a thing is done by one man it is right, when the same thing is done by another it is wrong. The whole thing is bewildering and one becomes dazed in trying to unravel the inconsistency. At one blow the Supreme Court has taken away one of organized labor's most effective weapons in its fight for improved conditions, while it has presented the same weapon in a crueler form to those who retard and prevent its advancement. It seems almost wicked to think that such could have been the intention of the court, yet at first thought it is difficult to come to any other conclusion. Ultimate developments may make it appear different.

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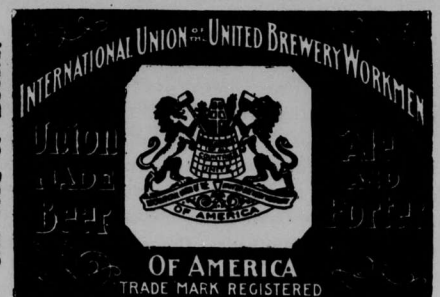
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THE NINE-HOUR DAY FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has given it out that it does not intend to interfere with the enforcement of the Nine Hour or Hours of Service law, which became operative on March 4.

There was an attempt made to have this law extended, just for what reason is not apparent unless it be that the railroads feel they are to be indulged because "there are too many men out of work" at present.

Last summer, when the law was referred to, the statement was invariably made that "the law cannot be operative because there are not enough men to go around." Several railroads started schools of railroad telegraphy to meet the demands of the law and from every quarter there came assurances that "there are not enough men to do the work."

There is no excuse of this kind now. There are all kinds of men waiting for work; the demands of the service are just as exacting as they ever were and there is no reason why the law should not be enforced.

This publication is not opposed to the railroads; it is in full sympathy with them in their efforts to make a living, but it does not agree with them that in order to make a living it is right, or proper to get the most of it out of their employees.

Dire results have been prophesied if this law becomes operative, but we believe that the most of the terrible results will not be experienced. Railroads will not turn foolish for the simple sake of persuading men that it is their duty to work themselves to death to please their employers. We have had enough of that. *If a railroad employe cannot live on the wages earned in a day of reasonable hours he needs more wages, not more work.*

In a public announcement the Interstate Commerce Commission said:

Thousand of letters and telegrams received within the last few days indicate widespread misapprehension as to the power of the Commission to "extend the law," which goes into effect March 4 next, limiting the hours of service of employes engaged in the movement of trains upon interstate railroads.

The only authority in this regard is expressed in the law as follows: "*The Interstate Commerce Commission may after full hearing in a particular case and for good cause shown, extend the period within which a common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this proviso as to such case.*"

The proviso referred to is that part of section two which provides that no employe who handles train orders by telegraph or telephone shall be required or permitted to be on duty more than nine hours out of the twenty-four at offices continually operated night and day, nor more than thirteen hours out of the twenty-four at offices operated "only during the day time," except in case of emergency when four additional hours may be required or not more than three days in any week. *No other provision of the law can be extended or modified by the Commission.*

The power to extend under this proviso is extremely limited. This is evident from the plain import of the language above quoted from the context to which it relates and from the obvious purpose of the entire enactment. It seems clear to us that nothing more was intended than to authorize the Commission, in exceptional instances where conditions are unusual or unforeseen, to enlarge somewhat the time allowed to prepare for compliance. Conditions which are common to many railroads or to a substantial percentage of telegraph stations are conditions which must have been taken into account when this law was passed and do not constitute "a particular case" for relief by the Commission.

We are, therefore, of the opinion, without deciding more definitely in advance of "full hearing" upon such applications as may be made, that "good cause" for extension is not shown when it is merely

alleged or made to appear that the law *ought not to be enforced* at certain stations or classes of stations because the number of train orders handled is small and there is *no need* of increasing the force of employes. Neither would it be good cause, as we believe, to show that additional operators cannot be obtained *at the wages now or heretofore offered*, if it appears reasonably certain that higher wages would procure the requisite number. These are purely questions of legislative policy which must have been and were determined by the Congress adversely to the carriers, and the Commission has no right or authority to postpone the taking effect of this law merely because its observance will involve inconvenience and financial hardship.

We are also of the opinion that such power as we have must be exercised before the law takes effect. It is the power to *extend* the period allowed for preparation, not the power to suspend after the law has become obligatory. Therefore we can afford no relief after the fourth of March except in the particular cases where extensions may have been granted prior to that date.

This announcement is made for public information and to the end that all interested parties may be duly advised.—*Railroad Trainman.*

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS WILL STAY.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, before the House Committee on the Judiciary, recently asserted that the labor organizations are not going to be "driven out of existence," notwithstanding adverse decisions by the courts. He expressed confidence that the President of the United States sincerely sympathized "with all our people," and added:

"I have reason to believe that the President is not thoroughly informed as to the real remedy for the cause of the complaint."

These statements were made in an argument on the Pearre bill to regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and to limit the meaning of "conspiracy" in certain cases.

"Of all the measures before the Judiciary Committee," said Mr. Gompers, "the Pearre bill comes the nearest to giving the working people what they want.

"Events have demonstrated clearly to my mind," he said, "that it is the only bill that can be at all effective to deal with these invasions of human rights. So far as the representatives of the American Federation of Labor are able to speak, I can say to you now that they would rather suffer the wrongs that they do, hoping and praying and working for a time when effective justice will be granted them, than to consent to a wrong principle, which would effectually and for a great length of time manacle the working people and prevent any sort of tangible relief, believing and knowing that time will bring the relief to which these people are entitled."

The Pearre bill, Mr. Gompers said, is intended to bring the injunction process where it was before it was abused in its application to labor disputes.

"The trend of the decisions of the courts," said Mr. Gompers, "has been to take away from the workingman the principle of effective defense against encroachments or imposition or onerous conditions. The climax was reached when the Supreme Court handed down its decision in what is known as the Hat cases. Under that decision it has made organizations illegal combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade. I don't know what the courts will do and what executives will do, goaded on by our victorious enemies, but I want to say to you, just as solemnly as I can say, that the organizations of labor, which have done so much to protect and improve the conditions of the working people, will not be driven out. You cannot afford to place the stigma of unlawfulness upon the organizations which have done so much within the law to improve the condition of the working people."

Mr. Gompers traced the passage of the Sherman anti-trust bill, and said that during its consideration

he had been assured by numbers of Senators and Representatives that it would not interfere with the organizations of labor, and that under no form of construction would it be held by the courts that labor organizations were included in the operations of the measure. Now that decisions of the courts have settled that question, he declared that it is for Congress to pass remedial legislation.

Mr. Gompers made the prediction that the labor organizations will be heard from in the impending campaign.

The evils of the injunction were pointed out by Mr. Gompers, who cited an injunction issued by Judge Dayton six or eight months ago during a strike of the wiremen of the Bell Telephone Co. The injunction, he said, forbade almost anything within reason. One day a strike-breaking wireman climbed a pole near a house occupied by a union man and his wife. A dog belonging to the couple came out of the house and barked at the pole-climber. The wife of the union man, addressing the dog, said, calling him by name, "Get away from here. Do not bark at that black sheep."

The husband came out and spoke to his wife, and the couple then entered the house. Complaint was made to Judge Dayton that the injunction had been violated, and the judge sentenced the couple to 60 days' imprisonment for contempt of his injunction order.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

Now that so many are out of work, with no income, it should impress us with the necessity of creating some kind of benefit for the unemployed. It is all very well for those comfortably ensconced in steady situations, with their wage rate protected by the established scale, to say that an out-of-work benefit would encourage idleness. But here is the question: Is it reasonable to expect people out of work to be patriotic and self-sacrificing and protect the man with a job when the man with a job is not willing to make the least sacrifice in contributing to the support of the one deprived of the means of earning a livelihood?—*Wood-Worker.*

Demand union-labeled products on all occasions.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Asiatic Exclusion League met at the Labor Temple on the 8th inst., and was called to order at 2:30 p. m. by the President, O. A. Tveitmoe.

Secretary Yoell was excused on account of illness and Delegate Jas. D. Grahame appointed Secretary pro tem. On motion, the minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—The following credentials were submitted by the Executive Board with a recommendation that the delegates be seated. On motion, the recommendation was concurred in. From Holly Park Improvement Club for T. B. Huling, H. Bischoff and F. P. Wersbach. From Heat, Frost, General Insulator and Asbestos Workers, No. 16, for E. Gaynor, T. M. Campbell and C. Ryan. From the San Francisco Democratic Club for O. C. Wilson, A. J. Benninger and H. L. Bienfield. From Building Trades Council of San Francisco for O. A. Tveitmoe, A. E. Smith, W. W. Freeland, Wm. H. Harvey and Daniel Stewart. From Choppers' Friendship Club, No. 1. W. O. W., for H. F. Eilkin, Fritz Meichsnez and B. F. Wise. From Iroquois Club for Chas. Gildea, H. C. Bocchio and J. J. Reilly.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, advising the League of having decided to contribute one cent a month per capita upon its aggregate membership to the funds of the League; received and acknowledged.

From H. A. Odell in relation to the Oriental Exclusion League; received and filed.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Asiatic Exclusion League—**DELEGATES**: Your Executive Board begs leave to report that the requests for information, as reported at the last meeting, have shown a large increase, one week the offices of the League being in receipt of 191 communications. Among this number there were many giving the results of debates, and in each instance favorable decisions were rendered, showing conclusively the justice of our movement.

The United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada, and the International Iron Ship Builders of America have advised your office of the indorsement of the League's resolutions in reference to the presence of Asiatics upon United States' soil being detrimental to the best interests of our people and further advising that protests were made by the above named bodies to the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

We have also been in receipt of a communication from the Immigration Restriction League of Boston, Mass., enclosing a clipping from the Boston *Herald* of February 25th of this year, wherein Commissioner-General of Immigration Frank P. Sargent, in addressing the Channing Club, asks an open door for all races. This article was referred to the clipping bureau and a deduction has been made, forwarded to the Immigration League and the same will appear in the proceedings of the League.

A communication was also received from the Association of Warehouse Workers, Crockett, enclosing an acknowledgment from the Hon. J. R. Knowland, Congressman from the Third District, who stated that he favored the enactment of an exclusion law applying to Asiatics and was heartily in favor of Japanese exclusion.

A communication was received from Alfred Maulin, Paris, France, relative to a work written by him concerning "The Yellow Peril." This work being written in French, by direction of President Tveitmoe, Mr. Maulin was communicated with and requested to submit copies of his work to some of the representatives of the French colony, and also to the President of the League.

ORGANIZATION—The League has now 229 affiliated organizations, showing a gain of three for the past

month. This does not include the Branch Leagues throughout the State.

A request was received by Mr. W. A. Cole and referred to this League relative to the revival of our movement in the city of Los Angeles. The necessary literature and information has been forwarded and a league is now being permanently organized.

Your Executive Board desires to call the attention of all delegates and affiliated organizations to the necessity of sending in the general petitions recently submitted for the purpose of having them assembled before submitting the same to Congress.

[The report here deals at length with the matter of petitions presented to Congress for and against Asiatic exclusion and severely criticizes the apparent neglect or apathy of labor organizations in this matter. An insignificant number are reported in the *Congressional Record* as having filed petitions favoring exclusion of Asiatics.]

On motion, the report of the Executive Board was unanimously adopted.

COMMITTEES—The report of the volunteer committee was received as progressive; the committee continued, and Delegate Bienfield volunteering to serve thereon.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion of Delegate Furuseth the matter concerning the admission of a large amount of lithographic material being received by the Collector of Customs without bearing the imprint of the country from whence it came was referred to the Executive Board for investigation.

By motion of Delegate Furuseth, and unanimously concurred in by the delegates, the Executive Board was requested to compile a resume of the question of Chinese exclusion agitation and legislation.

By motion of Delegate Bienfield invitation was extended to Mr. Manson to address the next meeting of the League.

In the matter relative to the action of the School Board of Sausalito concerning the admission of a Korean pupil of advanced age, same was, after some discussion, referred to the Executive Board for investigation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Balance on hand, Feb. 1, 1908.....\$113.00
Receipts for February.....260.44

Total.....\$373.44
Expenditures for February.....361.90

Balance on hand March 1.....\$ 11.54
There being no further business, the League adjourned to meet Sunday, April 12, at 2.30 p. m.
Respectfully submitted A. E. YOELL,
Sec'y-Treas. Asiatic Exclusion League.

Five of the railway brotherhoods, the engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen and telegraphers, have polled their issues and will make common cause in fighting any wage reductions proposed by the railway magnates. Efforts had been made for years to bring about some sort of alliance, but with little success other than in a local way. Now a federation on national lines, representing a combined membership of 230,000, has been practically established. Details are being worked out that will make the combine so powerful that few corporations will care to engage in an open fight with it.

The farmers and unionists in and near Memphis, Tenn., have decided to establish an exchange through which the necessities of life raised by the farmers in the territory surrounded by Memphis can be sold direct to the consumer from the producer at rates mutually advantageous and without the intervention of two or three sets of middlemen.

Despite the fact that 4,000 men are out of work in Seattle in the building trades alone, W. W. Waddingham, the fanatical president of the Master Builders' Association, is seeking to import non-union workmen from other cities in an effort to break the power of the unions.

Orpheum Ellis Street, near Fillmore

Absolutely Class "A" Theatre Building

Phone WEST 6000.

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, March 15th

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE

CLAYTON WHITE and MARIE STUART in "Cherries; MONTROSE TROUPE; OLYMPIA DESVAL and her trained Ponies and Dogs; CARROLL & COOKE; POLLY PICKLE'S PETS; LONEY HASKELL; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES. Last wee kof EDWIN STEVENS assisted by Miss Tina Marshall, presenting by special request, "AN EVENING WITH DICKENS."

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays) 10, 25, 50c.

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TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Following is the text of trade agreements entered into between the International Brotherhood of Electrical workers and the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, and the Electrical Workers and Theatrical Stage Employees:

Agreement between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers of North America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

NORFOLK, VA., November 20, 1907.

Agreement entered into by and between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers of North America, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the purpose of assisting and strengthening each other in any attempt on the part of our employers to take away any working conditions that prevail at this time and to assist each other to secure better conditions whenever the opportune time presents itself.

That the I. B. E. W. concedes that the manufacturing of illuminating fixtures up to, and including, plating or lacquering properly comes under the jurisdiction of the M. P. B. P. B. M. B. and S. W. U. of N. A. The M. P. B. P. B. M. B. and S. W. U. of N. A. concedes that the wiring, assembling and hanging of illuminating fixtures properly comes under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and both organizations hereto agree not to allow its members to infringe upon the jurisdiction rights of each other.

That all members of either organization, parties to this agreement, who may be at present working on the work conceded to the other party by this agreement shall transfer his membership to the organization to which he properly belongs on the lowest possible initiation fee of the Local Union to which he applies for membership in accordance with its by-laws within sixty days after ratification of this agreement. The maximum initiation fee not to be over five (\$5.00) dollars.

That each organization shall upon the ratification of this agreement send an official letter to their respective Local Unions embodying a copy of this agreement with instructions that it must be strictly adhered to, and that the Local Executive Boards of the Local Unions in various cities within the jurisdiction of the parties hereto shall meet whenever a difficulty is anticipated by either.

In cities where the I. B. E. W. has no local organization, the members of the M. P. B. P. B. M. B. and S. W. U. of N. A., who are permanently employed in the manufacturing and hanging of illuminating fixtures shall be privileged to continue the same until such time as a Local of the I. B. E. W. is established.

M. P. B. P. B. M. B. and S. W. U. of N. A.—

Signed,

A. B. GROUT,
GEO. LEARY,
JAS. J. DARDIS.

I. B. E. W.—

Signed,

F. J. McNULTY,
S. J. FAY,
W. E. KENNEDY.

Agreement Between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1907.

Agreement entered into this 25th day of September, 1907, by and between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, for the purpose of eliminating any and all differences that exist between both organizations over jurisdiction of work.

SECTION 1. All general construction work in new

theatres and amusement parks shall be done by members of the I. B. of E. W., and all new and general repair work during the closed season shall be done by members of the I. B. E. W. All work done on the stage shall be done by the electrician of either organization at the discretion of the employer.

SEC. 2. That all electrical work necessary for the production of shows in all legitimate theatres, and the operation and maintenance of same shall be done by members of the I. A. T. S. E.

SEC. 3. That all electricians admitted to membership in the I. A. T. S. E. shall be members of the I. B. E. W. in good standing and shall be compelled to retain such membership. This is not to include apprentices of the I. A. T. S. E. who have served three years, and who have been regularly registered with the local branch of the I. B. E. W.

SEC. 4. Whenever the electricians of the I. A. T. S. E. require extra men to operate electric calcium lamps or other electrical devices, members of the I. B. E. W. must be employed to operate same, and no one not connected with the electrical department of either organization shall be allowed to operate lamps or other electrical devices.

SEC. 5. Whenever any member of either organization, parties to this agreement does work properly belonging to the jurisdiction of the other, it shall be mandatory on the part of the organization of which he is a member to fine him \$25.00 for the first offense, said fine to be paid to the offended International Union, and suspend him for the second offense. Any member suspended under this section cannot be reinstated without the consent of the offended International Union.

SEC. 6. In all amusement parks electricians of the I. A. T. S. E. shall operate all switchboards for the production of shows, and members of the electrical department of the I. A. T. S. E. shall operate all electrical devices on the stage.

Electricians of the I. B. E. W. shall operate all other electrical devices and do all maintenance work in said parks.

SEC. 7. In amusement parks where it is not practical for the employer to employ more than one man to operate the switchboard and do the general electrical work therein the employer can employ an electrician of either organization therefor.

SEC. 8. That all theatrical electricians, electric, calcium lamp picture, and projecting machine operators shall be members of the I. A. T. S. E. in accordance with the laws of that organization.

This is not to interfere with Section 3 of this agreement.

SEC. 9. That the I. B. of E. W. shall in no case interfere with the rules laid down to govern the men referred to above or the wage scale set for them by the I. A. T. S. E.

SEC. 10. Upon written request of either organization to this agreement the general officers shall notify the Executive Boards of both local branches to meet within ten days to take up and dispose of the business for which the meeting is called, in the event of a disagreement the subject matter shall be referred to the International Officers for adjustment, and to be disposed of at the earliest possible reasonable date.

SEC. 11. Should any lockout or strike be ordered by or against the I. A. T. S. E. the management of same shall be left entirely in the hands of that organization, and all possible moral and financial aid shall be rendered by the local branch of the I. B. of E. W. to bring it to a successful end.

SEC. 12. It is hereby understood that in the event of this agreement expiring for any reason whatsoever nothing herein shall be construed to change the jurisdiction of either organization as defined in the resolution adopted by the A. F. of L.

SEC. 13. None of the articles of this agreement shall be construed to apply to any picture or projecting machine operator of the store show variety.

SEC. 14. Two International Officers of both International Unions shall meet once a year to either

readopt or amend this agreement in accordance with existing conditions confronting them.

For the I. B. E. W.—

Signed,

JACOB SOLOMON,
ALBERT K. ATHERTON,

F. J. McNULTY, Grand President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

For the I. A. T. S. E.—

Signed,

JOHN G. SKINNER, First Vice-President,
W. D. LANG,

LEE M. HART, General Secretary-Treasurer, International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

Recommended and approved,

SAM'L GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNITE.

The long-standing controversy between the two factions of inside electrical workers known as Electrical Workers, Local No. 6, I. B. E. W., and Electrical Mechanics, No. 1, was happily ended Wednesday evening, when members of both organizations met in Roesch Hall and decided to unite. The meeting was addressed by Grand President F. J. McNulty of the Electrical Workers, President McCarthy and Secretary Tveitmoe of the Building Trades Council and others.

The new organization will be known as Local No. 13, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The following officers were elected: President, Geo. M. Fisk; Vice-President, J. F. Loud; Financial Secretary, P. A. Clifford; Recording Secretary, M. Dodge; Press Secretary, E. C. Loomis; Treasurer, J. Barnhardt; Inspectors, Theodore Wagner and J. J. O'Leary; Foreman, Phil Dunn; Trustees, Frank Biederman, 18 months' term; F. W. Gallagher, 12 months' term, and J. R. Smith, 6 months' term; Business Agents, A. A. Clute and H. H. Davidson; Examining Board—J. I. Rice, W. B. Sidgely, Eugene Menzenmayer, Chas. Phillips, Harry Lusk, E. E. Dodge; Executive Board—The President, Vice-President, Financial Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and in addition thereto: J. I. Rice, J. R. Smith, E. C. Loomis, A. A. Clute, Charles Neidick and B. G. Christie; Delegates to the Building Trades Council—W. H. Urmy, Earl Johnson, A. Kempston, A. E. Yoell, M. Antley, E. C. Loomis, P. A. Clifford, A. A. Clute and J. E. Pursone.

It was decided that he new union immediately apply for membership in the Building Trades Council, and that the position of Financial Secretary be a salaried office, and that official be required to devote all of his working time to the union.

LABOR SERMONS—"LABELED GOODS."

BY REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Most of us wear a label. It may not be a "union" label, but it more accurately indicates the conditions under which we were developed than is sometimes possible by other kinds of labels. The United States Government has recently declared that every form of prepared food and patent drug must be so plainly marked that anyone may know its principal constituent parts. But more minutely still is every man and woman labeled and classified. At any rate, there are some folks who know about us, try to deceive the world as we may. It is still true that you can fool some of the people all the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

Many a workingman who is extremely careful about having the union label in his hat forgets it is far more important to have the right kind of a label in his heart. For "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." That's scripture, and I've no doubt it's true. And what a man is, is pretty sure to be revealed in his talk, his walk, his hand, his face, his eye, his life. All this in a man will make a pretty good-sized label, and you don't have to dig down into his clothes or lift the band of his hat to tell what manner of man he is.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Stuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boilermakers' No. 25—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Mosback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Grocery Clerks—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m. in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

Telephone Operators—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th. Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

SHORTER-DAY LAW FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN FORCE.

On the 4th inst., a law of importance to hundreds of thousands of railroad men—and to the traveling public as well—went into effect. It is one of the most effective and beneficial labor laws ever enacted by Congress, not being exceeded in importance by even the Employers' Liability Act.

The railroads tried to have Congress repeal or amend the act, but to no avail. The Interstate Commerce Commission were appealed to to postpone application of the law, but declined to do so.

The law is entitled "An act to promote the safety of employes and travelers upon railroads and limiting the hours of service of employes thereof," and in substance is as follows:

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier, its officers or agents, subject to this act, to require or permit any employe subject to this act to be or remain on duty a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours, and whenever any such employe of any common carrier shall have been continuously on duty for sixteen consecutive hours he shall be relieved and not required to go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty; and no such employe who has been on duty sixteen hours in the aggregate in any twenty-four hour period shall be required or permitted to continue or again go on duty without having had at least eight consecutive hours off duty.

That no operator, train dispatcher, or other employe who has, by the use of the telegraph or telephone dispatches, reports, transmits, receives or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting train movements, shall be required or permitted to be or remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any twenty-four-hour period in all towers, offices, places and stations continuously operated night and day, for a longer period than thirteen hours in all towers, offices, places and stations operated only during the day time, except in cases of emergency, when the employes named in this proviso may be permitted to be and remain on duty for four additional hours in a twenty-four-hour period on not exceeding three days in any week; Provided, further, the Interstate Commerce Commission may, after full hearing in a particular case and for good cause shown, extend the period within which a common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this proviso as to such case.

That any common carrier, or any officer or agent thereof, requiring or permitting any employe to go or remain on duty in violation of the second section hereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not to exceed \$500 for each and every violation, to be recovered in a suit or suits to be brought by the United States district attorney in the District Court of the United States having jurisdiction in the locality where such violation shall have been committed, and it shall be the duty of such district attorney to bring such suits upon satisfactory information being lodged with him; but no such suit shall be brought after the expiration of one year from the date of such violation; and it shall also be the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to lodge with the proper district attorneys information of any such violations as may come to its knowledge.

In all prosecutions under this act the common carrier shall be deemed to have had knowledge of all acts of its officers and agents: Provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any case of casualty or unavoidable accident, or the act of God; nor where the delay was the result of a cause not known to the carrier or its officers or agent in charge of such employe at the time said employe left a terminal, and which could not have been foreseen: Provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the crews of wrecking or relief trains.

When you purchase a hat, accept none that does not bear the union label, stitched under the sweatband.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

*Linotype machines.
†Monotype machines.
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 865 McAllister.
(164) Antique Printing Co., 707 Franklin.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
(3) *Brunst, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
(90) *Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.
(146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3353 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) Donaldson, W., 615 Battery.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
(178) Faisst, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1342 Sutter.
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(150) *Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.
(50) Latham & Waterman, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.

- (107) *Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
(96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
(32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

Forestalled.

An automobile dashed along the country road. Turning a curve, it came suddenly upon a man with a gun on his shoulder and a weak, sick-looking old dog beside him. The dog was directly in the path of the motor car. The chauffeur sounded his horn, but the dog did not move—until he was struck. After that he did not move.

The automobile stopped and one of the men got out and came forward. He had once paid a farmer \$10 for killing a calf that belonged to another farmer. This time he was wary.

"Was that your dog?"

"Yes."

"You own him?"

"Yes."

"Looks as if we'd killed him."

"Certainly looks so."

"Very valuable dog?"

"Well, not so very."

"Will \$5 satisfy you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, here you are." He handed a \$5-bill to the man with the gun, and added pleasantly: "I'm sorry to have broken up your hunt."

"I wasn't going hunting," replied the other, as he pocketed the bill.

"Not going hunting? Then what were you doing with the dog and the gun?"

"Going down to the woods to shoot the dog."—*Exchange.*

Checking Up.

Mamma—What is that book you are reading, Willie?

Little Willie—It's a book called "Child Training" that I borrowed from Mrs. Smith.

Mamma—Do you find it amusing?

Little Willie—Oh, no; I merely wanted to see if I had been brought up properly.—*Boston Courier.*

Assist the Retail Clerks by making your purchases before 10 p. m. Saturdays and 6 p. m. other week days.

EDISON'S CONCRETE HOUSES.

The uses of concrete are becoming quite wonderfully multifarious, and from an age of wood and stone and brick and even steel in building, bridge and like construction, we seem to be drifting into an age of cement. It is no longer a novelty to see great buildings cast in molds, column upon column and story upon story, with iron and steel re-enforcement, and it is, of course, a comparatively small matter to construct small dwelling houses in the same way—small, except as to the cost. To build temporary wooden molds for a small house must be nearly as expensive as to put up the frame and close in a wooden dwelling, and as the molds must afterward be torn away and cannot readily be used again, the concrete house would cost about as much as the shell of a wooden house plus the cost of a concrete building.

To overcome this large lumber expense in concrete building, there are those who have planned the construction of permanent molds at particular places where concrete wall and column sections will be cast in large blocks and then shipped to the place of building. For dwelling houses, however, Thomas A. Edison has another plan which will, he figures, not only remove from concrete the high-cost objection, but make the concrete dwelling the cheapest that can possibly be brought within reach. There has appeared in print a private letter written by him early this month, which seeks to correct certain misstatements regarding his plans, which have appeared in some of the newspapers. He then goes on to say:

"This winter I will construct the iron molds and devise machinery whereby a full-sized house can be cast in twelve hours, after the molds are in position. At the end of six days the iron molds are removed and the house will be complete, including stairs, partitions, mantels, bath, etc., and after drying six days will probably be ready for occupancy.

"To build this house for \$1,000 it is essential that it be erected on sandy soils, as the material excavated for the cellar is all that is required to build the house, except, of course, the cement. The cost of the iron molds will be about \$25,000, the cost of the other machinery about \$15,000. From this outfit an unlimited number of houses can be erected.

"It is probable that companies will be formed who will have several molds, each of a different design, and will go actively into business. I have not gone into this with the idea of making money from it, and will be glad to license reputable parties to make molds and erect houses, without any payment on account of patents, the only restriction being that the designs of the houses be satisfactory to me and that they shall use good material."

Given the required iron molds, which can be quickly put together, taken apart and transported from place to place without difficulty, the possibility of doing what he expects to do must apparently be admitted.

It will certainly be a most interesting achievement of modern invention that a whole dwelling house should be cast all at once in enduring stone as one would cast a simple shape of iron. If it works well then shall we see everlastingly durable houses put up "while you wait" and brought within the reach of all, and America, hitherto so largely given over to flimsy and unendurable and inflammable wood construction for dwelling purposes, will become much more durably and solidly built up in stone than are the older and lumberless countries of Europe.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., a branch of the American Locomotive Works, will shut down on March 1, it was stated, unless there is a revival in the industry before that time.

In Italy, Scotland and New Zealand bread is made in the daytime and now the Melbourne (Australia) Bakers' Society is demanding the abolition of night work.

WHEELS BEGIN TO HUM AGAIN.

Press dispatches from the following places indicate the beginning of a general resumption of work under normal conditions throughout a considerable section of the country:

Cleveland, O.—Between 5,000 and 6,000 men have returned to work at the Lorain plant of the National Tube Company. General Manager R. W. Ney of the American Steel and Wire Company said his company would soon put back its entire force of about 10,000 men on full time. The American Steel and Wire Company at Salem resumed double turn operations.

Zanesville, O.—The tube plant of the Mark Manufacturing Company, employing 700, resumed work, and the Roseville Pottery, employing 300, resumed on half time.

Akron, O.—The B. E. Goodrich Rubber Company added 250 men and is running full force. Other rubber companies are employing many men.

Canton, O.—Three mills of the Stark Rolling Mill Company resumed. The two other plants will resume in one week.

Maldren, Mass.—More than 1,000 operatives returned to work at the reopening of the Fells factory of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company in this city.

Providence, R. I.—The 1,700 employees of the Gorham Manufacturing Company have resumed work.

Naugatuck, Conn.—Employees in the grinding department of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Goods Company and the Goodyear India Rubber Glove Company to the number of 900 returned to work. Before the end of the week the plants will be running full force with more than 2,000 persons.

Chicago.—Two thousand men returned to work yesterday when the plate, slab, and structural mills of the Illinois Steel Company in South Chicago were reopened. Five thousand more will be put to work Monday.

Washington.—Orders have been issued at the navy department under which about 500 men who have been discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard since the fleet sailed will be put back to work.

Biddeford, Me.—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company will resume full time in the local cotton mills next Monday. About 4,000 operatives are affected.

Manchester, N. H.—The Amoskeag Mills resumed full time, with the exception of about 2,000 looms, which will be operated this week on Friday and Saturday.

Shenandoah, Pa.—The cold weather had the effect of strengthening the coal trade so much that all the Reading and Lehigh Valley Coal Company collieries have been ordered to work six days a week instead of four.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum announces for the week beginning this Sunday matinee a program which has a very attractive appearance and is certainly rich in ability, novelty and variety. Chief among the newcomers will be Clayton White and Marie Stuart who will renew their acquaintance with us in their latest and greatest success, a one-act comedy entitled "Cherries." The Montrose Troupe of acrobats, Olympia Desval and her trained ponies and dogs will be an interesting incident of the performance. Carroll and Cooke, rapid fire comedians, will also contribute to the entertainment act. It will be the last week of Loney Haskell and of Joseph Hart's Pantomime Company in "Polly Pickle's Pets in Petland" and Edwin Stevens. New Orpheum Motion Pictures will conclude the performance.

The total number of cases presented under the conciliation and arbitration law in New Zealand last year was 406, of which 352 were won by the unions, 33 dismissed and 9 withdrawn. During the year only two strikes occurred. In one of these the Auckland Tramway Co. was fired for dismissing men without notice, the men also being fined for going on strike; the other strike was in the slaughtering trade, where a number of the men were fined five pounds each for aiding and abetting the strike.

Only Union Shoe Store

IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

1549 Fillmore Street near Geary

THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST

SELLERS OF HONEST SHOES AT HONEST PRICES

The only shoe house that is recognized by the Shoe Clerks' Union, the Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor as a thoroughly Unionized Store.

¶ We sell more Union Stamped Shoes than any other shoe house in the United States!

¶ Are your shoes Union Stamped—if not—WHY?

¶ When you buy KATSCHINSKI'S UNION STAMPED SHOES you are keeping the honest shoemaker, an honest dealer and the fair manufacturer, while at the same time you are helping yourself by demonstrating to others that you conscientiously live up to UNION PRINCIPLES, thus proving the good to be derived from Unionism.

¶ We offer you your choice of 100 Varieties of Union Stamped Shoes—in every leather—in all styles—for work or dress wear, from \$2 to \$5.50.



BREWERS' BOOTS
Heavy Grain, Union
Stamped \$6.50

TEAMSTERS' SHOES EXTRA SOLID
Hand-Welt Soles,
Union Stamped \$3.00

AGENTS FOR **KEYSTONE SHOES**
\$3.50 Union
\$4 Stamped

AGENTS FOR **W. L. DOUGLAS**
\$3 Union Stamped
\$3.50 Shoes

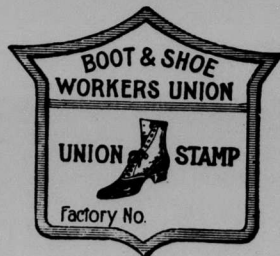
Union Men Should Trade at a Union Store



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels



Union Members, Be Consistent
Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

Heald's Colleges

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Oakland
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THE BEST BUSINESS COLLEGES ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Heald's Engineering Schools COMPLETE COURSES in Mining, Electrical, Mechanical, Civil, Steam, Gas and Automobile Engineering. Night sessions in all departments. Circulars and full particulars on request.

HEALD'S, 425 McALLISTER STREET..... SAN FRANCISCO